

Micro-housing and Congregate Residence Regulations
September 5, 2014 PLUS Committee Meeting

Issue	Current Rules	CB 118067 / Original DPD Proposal	CB 118201 / O’Brien Proposal
Regulatory Model for Micro-housing Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development standards</i> <i>Locational requirements</i> 	<p>The Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) does not currently include a definition of micro-housing nor refer to micro-housing as a specific unit type. To date, the projects DPD considers micro-housing have generally been permitted as townhouse units or apartments with up to eight bedrooms surrounding a common kitchen area. Over the past few years, DPD has also permitted a growing number of congregate residences (see third row of this matrix) that operate as rental properties and feature many of the same characteristics as micro-housing projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> Micro-housing projects are required to meet the development standards for the multifamily residential forms they take (e.g., townhouses, apartments) in the zones where they are located. <i>Locational requirements:</i> Multifamily structures that include micro-housing may be constructed in all zones that allow multifamily residential development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> CB 118067 would amend the SMC to (1) define micro-housing as a dwelling unit type and (2) require such units to include the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A micro-housing unit would be comprised of no more than eight sleeping rooms surrounding a common kitchen. The common kitchen would be required to measure at least 120 square feet and be accessible to all residents of the micro-housing unit. Sleeping rooms within micro-housing units would be required to include an attached private bathroom. Sleeping rooms would not be permitted to include a food preparation area and the installation of sinks would only be permitted in the attached bathroom. Sleeping rooms, inclusive of the attached private bathroom and any closets, sleeping lofts, or storage spaces, would not be permitted to measure more than 285 square feet. <p>Micro-housing projects would also continue to be required to meet the development standards for the multifamily residential forms they take (e.g., townhouses, apartments) in the zones where they are located.</p> <i>Locational requirements:</i> CB 118067 would continue to allow multifamily structures that include micro-housing to be constructed in all zones that allow multifamily residential development. 	<p>Would add alternative language to the SMC that would serve to replace the existing model of micro-housing development (up to eight bedrooms surrounding a common kitchen) with small efficiency apartments that would be regulated as individual dwelling units (see row 2, below).</p>
Regulatory Model for Small Efficiency Dwelling Units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development standards</i> <i>Locational requirements</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> Seattle’s Building Code and Housing Code currently require at least one room in a dwelling unit to measure a minimum of 120 square feet. The Building Code also requires living rooms in efficiency dwelling units (also commonly referred to as studio units) to measure at least 220 square feet. In 2004, DPD issued Director’s Rule 6-2004, which allows the minimum living room size in certain efficiency dwelling units (called “small efficiency dwelling units”) to be decreased to 150 square feet provided other interior space standards are met (e.g., additional storage space requirements, alternative minimum kitchen measurements). <i>Locational requirements:</i> Small efficiency dwelling units are a permitted housing type in all zones that allow multifamily residential development. 	<p>CB 118067 would not amend existing regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new definition of small efficiency dwelling units with a cross-reference to the efficiency dwelling unit regulations in the Seattle Building Code would be added to the SMC. Multifamily structures that include small efficiency dwelling units would continue to be required to meet the development standards for apartments in the zones where they are located. Required components of small efficiency dwelling units would continue to include a sleeping room; an attached private bathroom containing a toilet and a bathtub or shower; and a food preparation area comprised of a refrigerator, sink, at least four square feet of contiguous worktop area, and a cooking appliance (a stovetop, oven or microwave would all qualify). <i>Locational requirements:</i> Small efficiency dwelling units would remain a permitted housing type in all zones that allow multifamily residential development.

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Regulatory Model for Congregate Residences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development standards</i> <i>Locational requirements</i> 	<p>Congregate residences are defined in the SMC as a use in which rooms or lodging, with or without meals, are provided for nine or more non-transient persons not constituting a single household.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> Congregate residences are required to meet the development standards for apartments in the zones where they are located. <i>Locational requirements:</i> Congregate residences are a permitted housing type in all zones that allow multifamily residential development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CB 118067 would continue to require congregate residences to meet the development standards for apartments in the zones where they are located. The legislation would also require congregate residences to include at least one common kitchen and communal areas, in addition to any residential amenity areas that may be required in the zone where the project is located. CB 118067 would also limit to 25% the share of sleeping rooms within a congregate residence that could include a food preparation area unless the project (1) is owned by or directly affiliated with college or university or (2) meets other operational or functional criteria (e.g., supportive housing). <i>Locational requirements:</i> CB 118067 would not amend existing regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Development Standards:</i> Same as CB 118067. <i>Locational requirements:</i> Congregate residences that are (1) owned by a college or university, (2) fraternities or sororities, (3) owned by a nonprofit organization or (4) licensed by the State of Washington to provide supportive services would be permitted in all zones where multifamily housing is a permitted use. Congregate residences that do not meet any of the above four conditions would only be permitted in Midrise, Highrise, Neighborhood Commercial 3, Commercial 1, Commercial 2, Seattle Mixed, and Downtown zones, and only within the boundaries of an Urban Center or Urban Village.
Minimum Sleeping Room Size	<p>Seattle's Building Code and Housing Code currently require a minimum of one room in a dwelling unit to measure at least 120 square feet. Sleeping rooms within dwelling units and congregate residences are required to measure at least 70 square feet. The Building Code also requires living rooms in efficiency dwelling units (also commonly referred to as studio units) to measure at least 220 square feet. In 2004, DPD issued Director's Rule 6-2004, which allows the minimum living room size in certain efficiency dwelling units (called "small efficiency dwelling units") to be decreased to 150 square feet provided other interior space standards are met (e.g., additional storage space requirements, alternative minimum kitchen measurements).</p>	<p>CB 118067 would not amend existing regulations regarding minimum room sizes. It would, however, establish a 285 square foot maximum size limit for sleeping rooms in micro-housing units (inclusive of attached private bathrooms, closets, and food preparation areas).</p>	<p>Small efficiency dwelling units in a multifamily structure would be required to meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure a minimum average of 220 square feet (inclusive of required attached bathroom and food preparation area). For the purpose of this calculation, no dwelling units larger than 400 square feet would be considered small efficiency dwelling units. Include a living room that measures at least 120 square feet (reduced from the current 150 square foot minimum). Small efficiencies comprised of a 120 square foot living room together with all the other required components of that dwelling unit type (an attached private bathroom, food preparation area) are expected to measure about 170-180 square feet in size. <p>A minimum size limit of 70 square feet would continue to apply to sleeping rooms in congregate residences.</p>
Design Review Thresholds	<p>The SMC includes Design Review thresholds for most residential, commercial, and mixed-use zones where multifamily residential development is permitted. For example, in Midrise zones, Design Review is required for all proposed development projects that include 20 or more residential units. The only exceptions are Lowrise 1 and Lowrise 2 zones, where no Design Review thresholds currently apply. As of June 2014, DPD had not yet received any permit applications for micro-housing or congregate residence projects located in Lowrise 1 zones; however, a few such projects have been permitted in Lowrise 2 zones.</p>	<p>For micro-housing and congregate residence projects, all zones (including Lowrise 1 and Lowrise 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlined Design Review (not appealable, public notice required) applied to projects containing 6,000-11,999 square feet of gross floor area. Administrative Design Review (appealable, public notice required) applied to projects containing 12,000-19,999 square feet of gross floor area. Full Design Review (appealable, public notice and two public meetings required) applied to projects containing 20,000 square feet or greater of gross floor area. 	<p>For multifamily projects in which more than 50% of the units are small efficiency dwelling units, and for congregate residences, all zones (including Lowrise 1 and Lowrise 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlined Design Review (not appealable, public notice required) applied to projects containing 5,000-11,999 square feet of gross floor area. Administrative Design Review (appealable, public notice required) applied to projects containing 12,000-19,999 square feet of gross floor area. Full Design Review (appealable, public notice and two public meetings required) applied to projects containing 20,000

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			<p>square feet or greater of gross floor area.</p> <p>For multifamily projects in which 50% or fewer of the units are small efficiency dwelling units, the standard Design Review threshold for the zone where the project is located would apply.</p>
Vehicle Parking Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Within Station Area Overlay Districts, Urban Centers, and commercial and multifamily zones within Urban Villages that are proximate to frequent transit service.</i> <i>All other areas</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Within Station Area Overlay Districts, Urban Centers, etc.:</i> No minimum parking requirements for residential uses. <i>All other areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For most multifamily residential uses, including micro-housing, a minimum of one parking space must be provided for each dwelling unit (one micro-housing dwelling unit may contain up to eight sleeping rooms). For congregate residences, a minimum of one parking space must be provided for every four residents. <p><i>Note:</i> Multifamily projects located outside a Station Area Overlay District, Urban Center, and Urban Village may qualify for a vehicle parking reduction of up to 50% if the project is located within a quarter-mile of a frequently-served transit stop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Within Station Area Overlay Districts, Urban Centers, etc.:</i> CB 118067 would not amend existing regulations. <i>All other areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For micro-housing projects, one space for every four sleeping rooms. For congregate residences, one space for every four sleeping rooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Within Station Area Overlay Districts, Urban Centers, etc.:</i> Existing regulations would not be amended. <i>All other areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For multifamily structures that include small efficiency dwelling units, one space for every two such units. For congregate residences, one space for every four sleeping rooms.
Restricted Parking Zone (RPZ) Permits	<p>Residents of an individual dwelling unit located within an RPZ are eligible to receive up to four RPZ permits. Micro-housing units, which may include as many as eight separately rented sleeping rooms, are regulated as one dwelling unit.</p> <p>The SMC provides the Seattle Department of Transportation (SDOT) Director with the discretion to determine the appropriate number of RPZ permits to issue to residents of Congregate Residence projects. SDOT's common practice has been to issue no more than one RPZ permit to the occupants of individual sleeping rooms.</p>	CB 118067 would not amend existing regulations.	Residents of small efficiency dwelling units and congregate residence sleeping rooms within RPZs would not be eligible to obtain more than one RPZ permit.
Bicycle Parking Requirements	<p>For multifamily structures, of which micro-housing is a type, one space for every four dwelling units.</p> <p>For congregate residences, one space for every 20 sleeping rooms.</p>	For micro-housing and congregate residence projects, one space for every four sleeping rooms.	<p>For multifamily structures that include small efficiency dwelling units, one space for every two such units.</p> <p>For congregate residences, one space for every two sleeping rooms; however, exceptions could be provided for certain types of projects, (e.g., supportive housing for seniors or the disabled).</p>
Spatial Requirements for Solid Waste Storage	<p>For multifamily structures, of which micro-housing is a type, the minimum area that must be set aside for solid waste storage space varies based on the number of dwelling units located in the project.</p> <p>For congregate residences, no minimum size standard is currently in place for solid waste storage areas. Instead, the DPD Director has the discretion to determine the required amount of storage space on a project-by-project basis based on sleeping room counts and other characteristics.</p>	<p>For multifamily structures that contain micro-housing, the DPD Director would have the discretion, on a project-by-project basis, to increase the required amount of solid waste storage space beyond the existing minimum standards.</p> <p>For congregate residences, the DPD Director would continue to have the discretion to determine the required amount of storage space based on sleeping room counts and other characteristics of the proposed development.</p>	<p>For multifamily structures that contain small efficiency dwelling units, the existing minimum size standards for solid waste storage spaces would continue to apply, with each small efficiency counted as a discrete dwelling unit.</p> <p>For congregate residences, the DPD Director would have the same discretion as is proposed in CB 118067.</p>

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Affordability Thresholds for Incentive Zoning Projects	Income-restricted rental apartments located in residential structures that participate in the City's incentive zoning program may be rented to households earning no more than 80% of area median income. This threshold does not vary for different sizes and types of rental units.	CB 118067 would amend existing regulations to require income-restricted rental apartments in residential structures that participate in the City's incentive zoning program to be affordable to households earning no more than 40% of area median income if they meet the following criteria: (1) they do not exceed 400 square feet in size; (2) they are sleeping rooms in a micro-housing or congregate residence project.	Same as CB 118067 except the reference to micro-housing would be removed.
Green Factor Landscaping Requirements	Green Factor is a codified system of applying score-based landscaping requirements to new development projects in the City of Seattle. Existing language in the SMC was intended to require all new multifamily residential uses to be screened for Green Factor requirements; however, questions have recently arisen about how the requirements, as they currently appear in the SMC, should be applied to micro-housing projects, and whether they can technically be applied at all to congregate residences.	CB 118067 would amend existing language in the SMC to make clear the City's Green Factor requirements apply to micro-housing and congregate residence projects containing any number of sleeping rooms.	Same as CB 118067 except the reference to micro-housing would be removed. Green Factor landscaping requirements already apply to multifamily structures that include small efficiency dwelling units.
Measuring Progress Toward Growth Targets Note: DPD has the administrative authority to revise the manner in which dwelling units are counted for the purpose of neighborhood growth target tracking; legislative action by the City Council is not required. Thus, this issue is not addressed in CB 118067.	DPD's current counting practices for micro-housing, small efficiency dwelling units, and congregate residences are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-housing units, which may be comprised of up to eight sleeping rooms surrounding a common kitchen, are each counted as one dwelling unit. • Small efficiency dwelling units are each counted as one dwelling unit. • A congregate residence, regardless its number of sleeping rooms, is counted as one dwelling unit. 	In the Director's Report DPD submitted to the City Council together with CB 118067, DPD proposed amending its growth-tracking counting practices as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count every four sleeping rooms in a micro-housing project as the equivalent of one dwelling unit. • Count every four sleeping rooms in a congregate residence project as the equivalent of one dwelling unit. 	DPD would be requested to apply the following standards when tracking progress toward residential growth targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count small efficiencies as individual dwelling units (consistent with DPD's current practice). • Count every two sleeping rooms in a congregate residence as the equivalent of one dwelling unit.